FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAVDA CITES DATA ON CEMA MEMBERS' ECONOMIC GROWTH

LD071341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 80 p 4

[Unattributed article: "On a New Level"; from feature headlined "Mighty Strength of Socialism" and compiled by "a group of staffers of the International Institute for the World Socialist System's Economic Problems comprising A. Radev (Bulgaria), A. Horvath (Hungary), H. Zschiedrich (GDR), J. Diaz Vasquez (Cuba), J. Chogdon (Mongolia), M. Waleszko (Poland), I. Dudinskiy (USSR), A. Denisov (USSR), V. Andreyev (USSR) and V. Buzek (CSSR)"]

[Text] The CEMA countries have entered the concluding year of another 5-year plan. The path traveled in the last 4 years has been marked by the further strengthening of the fraternal states' economies. Social production is being intensified on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of the plan management system and the deepening of economic cooperation and integration.

Physical production in the CEMA countries is developing under harder conditions, and they are coming up against complex problems. This is bound up with the fact that it is becoming increasingly expensive and difficult to obtain fuel and raw materials. The influence of other factors is also making itself felt, not least that of the unfavorable world economic situation. There is also insufficient use of internal reserves and potential for accelerating economic progress. Hence the partial slowdown of the production growth rate in a number of countries, notwithstanding a considerable increase in the scale of production. But on the whole the fraternal states took a further substantial step forward in 1979.

Last year the national income produced in the CEMA countries increased 2.5 percent.

National Income Produced in 1979 (Compared With 1975 and 1950)

	1975 Equals 100 Percent	1950 Equals 1
Bulgaria	129	11
Hungary	110	5
Vietnam	120	-
GDR	118	6
Cuba	119	-
Mongolia	125	6
Poland	113	7
Romania	137	14
USSR	119	8
CSSR	116	5

(Footnote) (The figure for Vietnam represents 1978 as a percentage of 1975; the figure for Cuba is for global social product)

Successes have been achieved in the development of industrial production whose volume for the CEMA countries as a whole increased 3.6 percent in 1979 compared with 1978 and 22 percent over the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan.

Industrial Output in 1979 (Compared With 1975 and 1950)

	1975 Equals 100 Percent	1950 Equals 1
Bulgaria	129	23
Hungary	121	9
Vietnam	131	-
GDR	122	9
Cuba	117	-
Mongolia	135	15
Poland	124	14
Romania	148	31
USSR	120	12
CSSR	121	8

(Footnote) (The figure for Vietnam represents 1978 as percentage of 1975)

With a view to production intensification, and the improvement of work efficiency and quality, steps have been taken in the socialist community countries to further improve the system of planning and economic incentives.

The process of the plan-governed improvement of the structure of the CEMA states' industry contirued. The preferential development was ensured for the sectors determining scientific and technical progress, primarily machine building, the electric power industry, and the chemical and petrochemical industries. In the CEMA countries as a whole these sectors now account for almost 42 percent of the total volume of gross industrial output.

In Bulgaria the production of the machine building and metal working industry increased over the year by 7.9 percent, that of the fuel industry 8.4 percent and that of the chemical industry 8.9 percent. In Hungary the volume of output of the chemical industry increased 4.6 percent, and that of communications equipment, vacuum equipment and instruments 6.8 percent. In Vietnam the generation of electricity and the production of rolled steel, chrome ore and other important output increased. In the GDR rapid growth rates were achieved in the production of semiconductor elements and electronic circuits (23.5 percent), and instruments and devices for monitoring and control (9 percent). In the Republic of Cuba the generation of electricity rose 11 percent, the production of machine building output 16.4 percent and the production of mineral fertilizers 21 percent. In Mongolia the mining industry (a 2.6-fold increase in output volume over the year and the fuel and energy industry (the output growth was 11.3 percent) developed most rapidly. In Poland's industry, structural changes were linked with the acceleration of the growth of the production of consumer goods for the internal market and of output for export. In 1979 the increase compared with 1978 was: 4.4 percent for bituminous coal extraction, 5.5 percent for the production of metal cutting machine tools, 7.5 percent for the production of automobiles, 18 percent for ball bearings and 3.5 percent for synthetic rubber. Over the year the volume of output of machine building and metalworking in Romania increased 11.7 percent, in the Soviet Union 8 percent, and in Czechoslovakia 6.6 percent.

It is characteristic that three-fourths of the entire increase in industrial output was achieved by increasing labor productivity, which rose 17.9 percent in the CEMA countries' industry as a whole over the past 4 years.

In 1979 measures continued to be implemented to save physical resources, improve the quality of output and introduce the achievements of science and technology into practice.

In the past year the CEMA countries generated 1,660 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, extracted 604 million tons of oil, and 460 billion cubic meters of natural and casinghead gas, smelted 210 million tons of steel and produced 370,000 metal cutting machine tools, 723,000 tractors, 2,125,000 automobiles, 8.7 million domestic refrigerators, 35 million tons of mineral fertilizers (in nutrient equivalent) and 194.2 million tons of cement.

The further increase in the smelting of steel in the CEMA countries has created preconditions for the speedier growth of machine building. The overall increase in articles of machine building and the metalworking industry in the CEMA countries during the current 5-year plan was about 40 percent.

The CEMA members channeled substantial funds last year into the construction of new industrial and agricultural enterprises, scientific institutions, hospitals, and educational establishments and into the modernization and reconstruction of existing production capacities.

Capital Investments in 1979 (Compared With 1975 and 1950)

	1975 Equals 100 Percent	1950 Equals 1
Bulgaria	112	18
Hungary	118	7
Vietnam	151	-
GDR	118	14
Cuba	125	-
Mongolia	141	65
Poland	99	12
Romania	148	32
USSR	116	10
CSSR	113	8

(Footnote) (The figure for Vietnam represents 1978 as percentage of 1975)

In 1976 through 1979 capacities for generating 55 million kilowatts of electricity, refining 77 million tons of oil, extracting 210 million tons of coal and producing 22 million tons of cement were commissioned in the community's states.

Last year many hundreds of new shops, plants and combines were commissioned. In Bulgaria the construction of a shop for the production of ethylene at the Neftekhim combine in Burgas and a construction glass plant in Elena was completed.

In Hungary the extraction of bauxite at the Desk mine began earlier than planned. The Hajdusag sugar refinery, geared to process 6,000 tons of beet a day, has been commissioned and a new shop at the Kaposvar meat combine has begun to produce output.

In Vietnam the (Kyaong) coal enrichment combine, a plant for the repair of medical equipment in Hanoi, a brick plant in Quang Ninh Province, and two poultry farms and plants for the production of animal feed and vegetable oil have been commissioned.

In the GDR the fourth power unity with a capacity of 440,000 kilowatts has been commissioned at the Nord nuclear power station and the (Chornevits-II) gas turbine power station has been commissioned.

The Republic of Cuba the installation of 67 industrial projects including power units with a total capacity of 269,000 kilowatts at the Maximo Gomez and Cienfuego City power stations, and a textile combine in Santa Clara has been completed.

In Mongolia dozens of projects have been commissioned: a wool washing factory, daily and others.

In Poland the opencut extraction of lignite has begun in Belchatow and a shop for ingotless rolled copper [besslitkovyy prokat medi] at the Cedynia plant, poultry factories, dairy plants, and a sugar refinery have been commissioned.

In Romania a cement plant in Tasca and a machine tool building enterprise in Marghita have been commissioned.

In the USSR over 200 new large-scale state industrial enterprises have been constructed.

In the CSSR the first 440,000-kilowatt unit was commissioned at a nuclear power station and pipe rolling shop was also commissioned in 1979.

In 1979 unfavorable climatic conditions prevailed for agriculture in a number of CEMA countries. The measures which were implemented to strengthen this sector's material and technical base and the considerable volumes of land reclamation and irrigation work helped to mitigate the consequences of the difficult weather factors.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output in 1976 through 1979 compared with the analogous indicator for 1971 through 1975 was 110 percent for the CEMA countries as a whole.

Gross Agricultural Output in 1979 (Compared With 1975 and 1950)

	1975 Equals 100 Percent	1950 Equals 1
Bulgaria	110	3
Hungary	109	2

Vietnam	105	-
GDR	105	2
Cuba	119	-
Mongolia	100	1.7
Poland	103	2
Romania	128	4
USSR	109	2.5
CSSR	105	1.6

(Footnote) (The figure for Vietnam expresses 1978 as percentage of 1975)

The CEMA countries made great efforts to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture. In 1979 as a whole 460,000 tractors, 123,000 grain harvesting combines and 28 million tons of mineral fertilizers (in nutrient equivalent) were supplied to agriculture.

The volume of the CEMA countries' foreign trade in 1979 increased almost 13 percent and reached R196 billion, of which mutual trade turnover accounted for R111 billion.

Foreign Trade Turnover in 1979 (Compared With 1975 and 1950--at Current Prices)

	1975 Equals 100 Percent	1950 Equals 1
Bulgaria	153	51
Hungary	169	25
GDR	146	30
Cuba	118	6
Mongolia	158	9
Poland	137	20
Romania	174	34
USSR	158	27
CSSR	150	14

The CEMA countries pay special attention to the development of trade in machinery and equipment on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements on production specialization and sharing. The proportion of specialized output in the CEMA countries' mutual trade turnover in 1979 was 36 percent.

Reciprocal deliveries account for the bulk of the fraternal countries' import requirements for the most important types of fuel, raw materials and semifinished materials and for machinery and equipment. In 1979 some 67.6 percent of requirements for machine building articles and equipment, almost 70 percent of iron ore requirements, 93 percent of bituminous coal requirements, 94 percent of coke requirements, 68 percent of oil requirements, 87 percent of pig iron requirements, and 60 percent of rolled ferrous metal requirements were met by this means.

Following the principles of internationalism, the Soviet Union has displayed and continues to display concern for satisfying the energy requirements of the fraternal socialist countries, keeping the volume of deliveries of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas to these states at a high level. Compared with world prices the prices for these important commodities remain advantageous.

When summing up the results of economic development in the years of the 5-year plan, that have elapsed so far the peoples of the socialist community countries are focusing their attention on unresolved problems. The recent routine congresses of the PZPR, MSZMP and RCP and plenums of the central committees of other fraternal parties provided their states' working people with a clear-cut program of action.

The decisions which have been taken direct the communists and all working people and the planning and economic organs toward the fuller utilization of the advantages of the socialist organization of productinn.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD071742 Moscow TASS in English 1650 MGT 7 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--The 95th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee has ended here today. The meeting was attended by representatives of the countries in the executive committee and alternate representatives of governments.

The meeting participants expressed their firm resolve to consolidate, under the leadership of their communist and workers' parties, the fraternal cooperation of the socialist countries in keeping with the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, non-interference in the internal affairs of countries, full equality, mutual benefit and comradely reciprocal assistance. They also expressed their resolve to continue to enrich cooperation between them by new methods and forms which would meet fuller and more effectively the tasks of the socio-economic development of countries and help speed up their progress along the path of socialist and communist construction.

The Executive Committee has examined questions pertaining to the preparation of documents to be discussed at the upcoming meeting of the CMEA session, including the progress of coordination of the CMEA member countries' national economy plans for 1981-1985, implementation of the long-term purpose-oriented programmes of cooperation, elaboration of agreed plan of multilateral integration measures for 1981-1985 and, finally, expansion and deepening of international specialisation and industrial cooperation.

EDITORIAL HIGHLIGHTS ATTEMPTS AT ANTIWAR EFFORTS BY COMMUNISTS

LD071535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "For Peace in Europe"]

[Text] On May Day millions of working people in the world demonstrated growing solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism. With each passing year we see the growing unity and cohesion of the working people of all countries in this struggle on whose success largely depend the fate of universal peace and destiny of mankind.

In today's world of profound progressive changes the key question of modern times is once again arising in acute form--the question of war and peace. The peoples are seriously concerned about the exacerbation of international tension caused by the intrigues of reactionary, imperialist forces.

Only the peoples' joint efforts can soundly block these intrigues and the threat of war. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the political parties representing the interests of the working class and all working people, and also trade unions and religious and public currents opposed to war and the realistically minded circles of Western countries--these are the real forces capable of curbing the arms race and saving and advancing the cause of detente.

This was mentioned at the recent Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament, convened on the initiative of the French Communist Party and the PZPR. It was attended by delegations from fraternal parties in East and West Europe. The Paris communists' forum was an important stage in the development of the struggle for a peaceful future for the peoples.

European communist parties have accumulated tremendous experience of antiwar battles. Communists are consistent fighters against war. Relying on the sound basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, they are more capable than anyone else of objectively assessing the situation. Their thoughts are directed toward defending the interests of the peoples and their tasks are noble and selfless. That is why the Continent's communist parties can call with a clear conscience, openly and loudly for actions capable of halting the slide toward war.

During recent years the United States and NATO have taken a number of measures aimed at significantly intensifying the arms race and stepping up war preparations. The imperialist forces are gambling on blocking disarmament talks and abandoning the principle of equality and identical security.

The course toward confrontation with the socialist countries and undisguised interference, including military interference, in other peoples' and states' affairs has clearly gained the upper hand in the foreign policy of the incumbent White House administration. The reckless and adventurist nature of this policy was graphically manifested in the recent U.S. armed provocation against Iran.

The NATO Council session's decision last December to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe was an act that greatly endangered the cause of peace. This step by the militarists is intended to ensure military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries and upset the approximate balance of forces which is today one of the material bases of the process of relaxation of international tension.

This kind of policy is leading to the liquidation of what has been achieved in the sphere of all-European cooperation since the Helsinki conference. An atmosphere of distrust and suspicion is once again taking root on the European Continent and obstacles are being created to economic, cultural, athletic and other ties among countries and peoples.

The appeal "for peace and disarmament" adopted by the participants in the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties is embued with the idea of the need for a broad unification of all forces opposed to war. Addressing the peoples of the European countries, the communists say: Peace is our common cause, and our joint struggle can ensure the triumph of this cause.

The communists urge the European peoples to seek NATO's abrogation of the decisions to manufacture and deploy the new American missiles on the Continent and to secure the speediest ratification of the SALT II treaty; they advocate the convening in 1980 of the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation, and they appeal for support for the holding of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw and for a struggle for decisive advances at the Vienna talks and for the reduction of armed forces and armaments. In the struggle for peace and disarmament communists are ready for any dialogue, for any talks and for any joint actions with all forces in Europe which are fully determined to act in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. The European peoples can and must do all they can to make the capitalist countries' ruling circles halt the arms race and take the path of arms cuts, seek the continuation of detente and ensure the development of international relations in the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding.

The broad program of the European peoples' struggle for peace and disarmament, as set forth at the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties, meets with a lively response among the world public. Soviet people greeted it with approval. In their May Day processions they demonstrated their will for peace and the determination to strengthen it and to struggle for the unity and cohesion of peace-loving forces. While augmenting the might of the motherland through their selfless labor, they are at the forefront of the supporters of peace and the peoples' security.

Let no one doubt that in the present international situation the USSR will discharge its duty--the duty of a peace-loving socialist power. "The Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "will not be intimidated by anyone. Our strength and potential are immense. We and our allies will always be able to stand up for ourselves and to rebuff any hostile onslaughts. No one will succeed in provoking us. To the 'doctrine' of war hysteria and feverish arms race we counterpose the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security on earth."

FRG CP STATEMENT ON PARIS PARTY CONFERENCE CITED

LD062104 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Bonn, May 6, TASS--The West German communists welcomed the results of the meeting of the communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace and disarmament that were held on April 28-29 in Paris. Special significance of this meeting lies in the fact that it was held in the conditions of the worsened international situation, when joint actions of all peace forces are required for the preservation of peace on earth and for the continuation of the process of detente. This is said in a statement of the board of the German Communist Party issued by the press service of the party after today's discussion of the results of the meeting by the presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party in Duesseldorf.

The German Communist Party, the statement says, regards the call of the communists to the peoples of European countries for the struggle for peace and disarmament as a document of great importance for further struggle for the preservation of peace, for detente. The German Communist Party will take every effort so that peaceful public of the FRG, above all West German working people, should familiarise themselves with the constructive proposals and demands of the communists contained in the call adopted in Paris. The German Communist Party will thus contribute to the cause of protection of the fundamental right of man, the right to live in conditions of peace, will contribute to cooperation of the communists, social democrats, Christians in the interests of preservation of peace which is the common cause of all people of good will.

OPEC CONFERENCE, WEST'S 'SANCTIONS' CAMPAIGN VIEWED

LD071916 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Kuwait, May 7, TASS--Today in the resort town At-Taif in Saudi Arabia a two-day extraordinary conference has opened of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), attended by oil ministers from 13 countries, members of the organization. The conference is called upon to resolve a number of important issues: to elaborate a common OPEC strategy on oil prices, to harmonize a number of items pertaining to the volume of oil extraction, and to elaborate recommendations for a regular OPEC conference to be held in Algiers next June.

The present extraordinary OPEC conference is of the major importance in terms of protecting the interests of the developing states in their relations with the West. It is being held in conditions of the energy crisis and other economic dislocations in developed capitalist countries which strive to resolve their own problems at the expense of the developing nations. It is for this reason, according to press reports, that in working out a common strategy the ministers will take account above all of the growing inflation in Western countries, their permanent desire to hike prices for their manufactures exported to the developing countries. Besides, the conference participants will also take account of the wobbly positions of the dollar which significantly affects the receipts of the oil exporting countries. Taking account of all this, the OPEC member countries intend to adjust the oil prices each three months.

Judging by the statements of the conference participants, the oil producing countries are resolved to work for a greater unity in the pursuit of a common strategy and to protect themselves from the West's attempts to pressure them. The growing solidarity of the OPEC countries is supported by the fact that some of them have decided to cut oil supplies to the West in response to Washington's blackmail against Iran, blackmail supported by its allies. Thus, the anti-Iranian "sanctions" are backfiring against the Western countries themselves by a negative impact on their economic positions.

'Moment of Truth' for OPEC

LD032140 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 3 May 80

[Unattributed commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Excerpt] Some OPEC members have decided to raise the price of their oil. Kuwait has raised the price of a barrel by the equivalent of $8. Venezuela has taken similar steps. Saudi Arabia and other OPEC members are expected to raise their prices. OPEC members are taking these measures in response to inflation in the West, but primarily in response to the fall in the value of the dollar, which leads to a corresponding fall in currencies which OPEC members receive in payment for their oil.

Observers point out that the members of OPEC are extremely anxious about develcpments in Iran, which was the target of an act of military piracy by the United States.

The United States uses economic weapons against Iran and imposes an economic boycott on Iran. What, under the circumstances, is the role of the solidarity of members of OPEC?

The leader of the Cuban revolution in Havana, where the last nonaligned conference was held, said that if the intention of the United States is to starve 35 million Iranians, the members of OPEC have a right to resolve to stop oil exports to the United States. The moment of truth has come for OPEC, for nonaligned states and for the so-called Third World.

U.S., PRC 'STRIVING TO SPLIT' NONALIGNED, MUSLIM STATES

LD071957 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 7 May 80

[Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] The recent American military adventure in Iran has shown once again that Washington has no respect for the sovereignty of other nations and for the inviolability of their borders. Observers note that the White House plans for resolving the problem of the hostages and the other issues in its relations with Iran ignore the interests of other nations. The instigators of the abortive military adventure wanted to get rid of the hostage problem in order to rechannel the Iranian leaders' attention to the anti-Afghan campaign, sponsored by Washington and Beijing.

It is obvious that the timing of the military action in Iran was not accidental. The White House planned to resolve the hostage issue before the beginning of the Islamic Conference meeting, scheduled for the middle of this month. This proposition is confirmed by the fact that, according to the newspaper Washington POST, the higher echelons of the Carter administration had expressed gratification at the conference's intention to discuss the so-called Afghan question. The Indian newspaper NEW AGE reports, as the meeting of the Islamic Conference draws nearer the farfetched Afghan question begins to lose its top priority aspect, in favor of such truly urgent problems as the mounting U.S. military pressure on Iran, the destiny of the Palestinian people and the secret deals between the United States and Israel in the Middle East.

It is noteworthy that after the recent American adventure the Iranian leaders called for summoning a conference of the nonaligned nations. They view this as a step towards strengthening their country's sovereignty and independence as well as preventing new acts of aggression by Washington. When (?appealing) to the prestige of the nonaligned nations, Iran doubtless had every reason to expect solidarity and support from the movement, which is one of the most active and influential today.

The nonaligned movement at its summit meeting in Havana last year welcomed its new members, progressive (Muslim regimes), and expressed the hope that more activity would promote the unity of the nonaligned countries.

The leaders of the nonaligned movement, primarily India and Cuba, are now working in precisely this direction. According to reports from Tehran, President Bani-Sadr at his recent meeting with the visiting Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca discussed the summoning of an emergency conference of the nonaligned nations in connection with the recent U.S. adventure. Somewhat earlier the Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi also spoke in favor of joint actions to secure a peaceful solution of the problems of south and southwest Asia.

It is not surprising that under these circumstances Washington and Beijing are striving to split the Muslim countries and the nonaligned movement by giving prominence to the so-called Afghan question and minimizing the importance of the truly relevant issues, because it is obvious that if at the forth-coming Islamic Conference meeting in Islamabad a spirit of unity on the basis of nonalignment prevails, this will greatly promote Islamic solidarity and considerably increase the number of supporters of Islamic countries among the members of the nonaligned movement; and this will present a force before which even the most desperate adventures staged by the imperialists and hegemonists will prove futile.

UN TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS MICRONESIA

LD080948 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] New York, May 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

A session of the Trusteeship Council is to be held at the U.N. headquarters in May. Discussed at the session will be the situation in Micronesia that developed as a result of the U.S. annexationist policy. Washington's desire to finally lay hands on Micronesia in order to intensify its military-strategic positions in the Pacific Ocean basin in the cause of the growing concern of the international community.

The U.N. member-countries repeatedly noted the fact that the United States ignores the obligation laid on it by the United Nations Organization--to prepare for self-determination the U.N. Trust Territory, which has been under U.S. temporary control since 1947.

In accordance with the agreement on trusteeship between the Security Council and the U.S. Government, Washington is to grant independence to the Pacific Islands next year. But as the date approaches nearer, it more actively tries to further its aggressive strategic aims. The status of the so-called commonwealth within the framework of the political alliance with the United States was imposed upon the Marianas Island which in actual fact signifies the turning of these islands into an American possession.

The status of the so-called free association with the United States is being imposed upon three other insular groups, which is actually tantamount to annexation of them by the United States. Washington at the same time undertakes new efforts aimed at militarization of the Pacific Islands in order to strengthen the military-strategic positions in the area adjacent to South-East Asia and Australia.

Such actions of the United States are a gross violation of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

In the epoch of the final collapse of colonialism, the situation that developed through the guilt of U.S. imperialism in Micronesia, the world's last Trust Territory, is an intolerable anomaly which is a very gross challenge to the whole of the international community. Everything should be done to enable the people of Micronesia to exercise unhindered its legitimate right to genuine freedom and independence.

PRAVDA ON ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN PROMOTING PEACE

LD051028 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 5 May 80

["PRAVDA: Information for Progress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 5, TASS--"The mass news media have become an important factor in international relations, not only by providing news services about the events in the world, but also by commenting on the and [as received] influencing their development," Yasen Zasurskiy and Sergey Losev write in PRAVDA. "The efforts for the use of the mass news media for peace and progress are becoming particularly topical in the atmosphere of chauvinistic hysteria, which has been recently whipped up by imperialist propaganda."

"An important contribution to the efforts for the use of the mass media for building up international mutual understanding, eradication of racialism. Apartheid and instigation to war has been the unanimous adoption of the report of the international UNESCO commission for research into communication problems in November 1979. The commission for drafting the report, which was published in March this year, included representatives of the USSR, the USA, France, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Indonesia, Japan and other countries. It was headed by laureate of the International Lenin Prize and the Nobel Peace Prize Sean MacBride.

"The report by the commission says that a new international order in the field of information must become a tool of peaceful cooperation among nations. The commission stressed that the coverage of international developments in individual countries in a situation of crisis and tensions calls for exceptional caution and responsibility. One permanently recollects this provision, the authors of the article stress, when reading reports by the Western agencies on developments in Afghanistan or in Iran, El Salvador and in the Middle East. In conditions of acute conflicts, the bourgeoisie mass media are building up an atmosphere of tensions and war hysteria, thus provoking, as matter of fact, aggressive actions against progressive forces."

"The report centres on the problem of restructuring international relations in the field of information on the basis of respect for national sovereignty in information and culture, liberation of the developing countries from 'spiritual imperialism' development of the national mass news media systems. The commission has outlined an important way of struggle against the dominance of Western news agencies and television companies in the mass news media of the developing countries".

"The commission", Yasen Zasurskiy and Sergey Losev write in PRAVDA, "has criticised the process of monopolisation and concentration of journalism in the Western countries. The report contains facts convincingly showing that the press, radio and television in the countries of the so-called 'free world' belong to a small number of newspaper, magazine, radio and television corporations."

"The report by the MacBride commission," the article says, "has condemned the practices of using journalists for espionage activity. As is known, the USA is using for espionage purposes American journalists, particularly in the developing countries".

"Further efforts for the use of information exchanges for peace and progress, creating a new information order based on respect for national sovereignty in the field of information and culture, putting an end to imperialist dominance in the spirutual life in the developing countries is of great significance for strengthening the political and economic independence of the developing countries, international cooperation and mutual understanding," the article says in conclusion.

CARTER LEVELS 'CRUDE ATTACK' ON IRAN OVER HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD071716 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 7, TASS--The White House Press Secretary Jody Powell has categorically denied a New York TIMES report that President J. Carter has declared his intention not to use military force any more against Iran. According to Powell, the U.S. President took no such decision or rejected any of the options open to the United States. In his words, Carter emphatically leaves unrestricted the choice of means to pressure Iran and will be guided only by the exigencies of the situation.

Carter, himself, has again levelled crude attacks against the Iranian Government describing it as an "accomplice of the terrorists". Threatening Iran with the "sanctions," the master of the White House hypocritically asserted that the United States displays "uncharacteristic tolerance" with regard to Iran as if there had been no armed adventure of Washington against that country and economic strangulation of the Iranian revolution.

American press continues to discuss the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's demarche in resigning in protest against the armed provocation undertaken by President Carter against Iran. The Washington POST says in this connection that "former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance apparently came to the reluctant conclusion that the American hostages in Tehran would never be released so long as Jimmy Carter is in the White House". Referring to a secret report prepared by Vance's aides, the newspaper says that the latter opposed not only the ill-fated rescue attempt, but also virtually every step Carter has taken since the hostages were seized last November.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, now on an official visit here, in an interview with the C.B.S. company declared the British Government's support for the recent U.S. armed adventure in Iran. Carrington expressed readiness to assist Washington in organizing concerted pressure by the Western allies on Iran.

KONDRASHOV EXAMINES BRZEZINSKI INTERVIEW ON RESCUE

LD071543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "They Have Not Learned a Thing"]

[Text] Although more and more pieces of the military jigsaw puzzle over the U.S. diversion in Iran are emerging, much still remains shrouded in mystery and secrecy, as does its underlying meaning. After all, this adventure was more than just an attempt to snatch the U.S. hostages in Tehran. The Washington interventionists planned to interfere in the political processes of a country going through the stormy stages of a people's revolution in order to direct them to their own advantage. It was to have been broad coordinated operation in which, in addition to the commandos airlifted in by U.S. helicopters and airplanes, CIA agents already on the spot and the counterrevolutionary "fifth column" were to have taken part.

Since the operation came to grief in its first stage the last two categories of its participants were not, so to speak, "actuated." They stayed underground, revealing themselves now only by sporadic bomb explosions and shooting. [paragraph continues]

Washington officials are, of course, saying nothing about their numbers, training, working methods or plans. The press too gives scant details. But there is no doubt that they represent the Sword of Damocles of sabotage and counterrevolution.

One is struck in this regard by certain transparent hints dropped by Brzezinski in his recent interview with ABC television correspondents. While not denying the obvious failure of the operation, the adviser to the President for national security affairs saw fit to emphasize: "I hope that this will make Tehran understand a very important fact, which only a week ago Iranians were inclined to disregard, namely that they should not scoff at American power and at American reach." The reference to "American reach" sounds a threatening and ominous note, particularly in the context of what Brzezinski calls "the right to pursue any course of action open to us."

As on previous occasions, in his interview Brzezinski spelled out the underlying principles of Washington's policy on Iran. First, there is the thesis of "the progressive disintegration of the state of Iran," which, in his view, is in itself a justification for any U.S. action aimed at undermining Iran's present authorities. Second, there is the thesis of "the Soviet threat" to Iran, by means of which the Americans would like to win the Iranians over to their side. Third, of course, there is the thesis of America's "vital interests," which are under threat in "the 3d central strategic zone" (for Brzezinski this consists of west Asia and the Persian Gulf region).

The first thesis reveals a hatred of the Iranian revolution and a refusal to accept it and a yen to restore the former system in one form or another. Washington in particular is banking on monarchist stooges which have gone into hiding. It is interesting that the shah's sister Ashraf has for a long time now been in Israel, where, with large sums of money received from her brother, she is actively engaged in organizing and sending into Iran trained people, who are in turn to organize a counterrevolutionary underground.

The second thesis--that of "the Soviet threat"--is a deliberate lie. It must be stressed that in light of the recent abortive adventure it becomes particularly clear why Washington worked so hard to spread rumors of a "concentration" of Soviet troops on Iran's border which were aiming to make a dash to the south, to the oilfields, or to help "Moscow's agents" to seize power in Tehran. These were, and are, all diversionary maneuvers, a propaganda cover for the planned U.S. action and an attempt to undermine Iranians' vigilance or to misdirect it.

As for Washington's attempts to "link" the U.S. policy on Iran with the events in Afghanistan, it should be recalled that on their own admission the Americans began planning the diversionary operation almost immediately after the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Iran--long before the end of December. Moreover, the transfer of a limited contingent of Soviet troops to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government reduced Washington's freedom to maneuver and made it more difficult to carry out major military actions against revolutionary Iran, thereby objectively doing the Iranian revolution a favor. The imaginary "Soviet threat" to some extent reduced the scale of the real U.S. threat hanging over Iran.

Brzezinski bases his third thesis--that of "vital interests"--on the policy of confrontation in the Persian Gulf region and on the incredible intensification of the U.S. "military presence." As is known, this has heightened tension in the region and been a cause of dissatisfaction among the states situated there and of alarm in West Europe and Japan, which depend on oil from the Near East. Finally, the course of confrontation with Iran has not made it any easier to resolve the problem of the U.S. hostages and the recent adventure has considerably complicated such a solution.

Following Vance's resignation, items appeared in the U.S. press clarifying the situation. For example, the newspaper NEWSDAY wrote: "Vance was inclined to view the crisis as a problem of U.S. diplomats held hostage. Brzezinski preferred to view this crisis in terms of Soviet-U.S. rivalry in the world arena."

Vance was right--and he paid for this because the Brzezinski line, supported by President Carter, prevailed. It prevailed only to result in an ignominious failure for Washington.

Nevertheless Washington is pursuing the same course as obstinately as ever.

COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS TECHNICAL NOT POLITICAL ASPECTS OF RESCUE

LD071650 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] On Wednesday the Senate Armed Services Committee opens an inquiry into an abortive U.S. military raid on Iran on 24 April. We bring you a comment by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev:

Strange as it may appear, the American military were among the loudest critics of the abortive raid on Iran. For several days after the news of the raid was disclosed the U.S. military community resembled a beehive, partially destroyed by an intruding bear. Generals, both active and retired, blamed the Carter administration for the failure. But their criticism, and quite expectedly, centered around technical matters. How come, they asked, that a nation which has sent its citizens to the moon could have allowed three out of the eight specially selected and carefully inspected helicopters to be knocked out by technical problems? In other words, it was the voice of the wounded pride rather than commonsense.

According to preliminary reports the Senate Armed Services Committee is going to inquire into the technical and not political aspects of the riad. An indication of this is the choice of witnesses to testify before the committee. They are Army Maj Gen James Vaught, the task force commander; his special assistant, Air Force Lt Gen Philip Gast; and Colonel Beckwith, who is in charge of the special commando-type troops. But it is obvious that the committee will not be able to sidestep a number of burning political questions. According to the latest information, the success of the raid hinged not only on the performance of the helicopters and transport planes but on coordinated action between American commandos and American agents and pro-American elements inside Iran. The operation could also involve the bombing of Tehran and Qom, the oilfields and the interception of Iranian fighters by American planes based on aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf. The scope of the operation indicates it was not an ordinary rescue operation but an act of war against a sovereign state.

It was a carefully planned attack aimed not so much at releasing the hostages but rather at toppling the present regime in Iran. So what the Armed Services Committee has to discuss is not just the three helicopters knocked out by a sandstorm but a full-scale attack on Iran involving thousands of troops and authorized by the U.S. President without prior consultation with the Congress.

It is not surprising, therefore, that following the resignation of Cyrus Vance several other administration officials are going to follow suit. It is their way of expressing strong disagreement with the military adventure. Without a thorough discussion of the political aspects of the attack the Senate Armed Services Committee will look like [passage indistinct].

VANCE INTERVIEW FOR THE OBSERVER CRITICAL OF BRZEZINSKI

LD071417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 80 p 5

[Text] London, 4 May (TASS)--Former U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, who resigned in protest against the Washington administration's armed action in Iran, stated in an interview for the observer newspaper that only the U.S. secretary of state and President should determine the country's foreign policy and speak out on foreign policy questions. "The President," he stated, "has the right to the best advice, so every adviser in the foreign policy sphere must have his say during the formulation of this policy. But the final decision must be adopted by the President, and therein lies his duty in accordance with the Constitution, and the formulated political course must be put forward by the President or the secretary of state--and nobody else."

The President's national security adviser, Vance went on to say, receives various documents addressed to the President, and he must ensure that all these recommendations reach the President. He must act as the coordinator of various viewpoints, but must not be the one who formulates and determines the country's foreign policy. That is the task of the President and the secretary of state alone, he stressed.

In the opinion of local political observers Vance's remarks are primarily due to his sharp disagreements with the present national security advisor to the President, Z. Brzezinski, who is exerting an ever-increasing influence on J. Carter. These differences, it is indicated here, were one of the reasons for Vance's resignation. In THE OBSERVER interview, actually trying to put Brzezinski in his place but without mentioning his name, Vance twice repeated that the "functions of the President's national security advisor must consist in coordinating various viewpoints and giving the President private counsel, but not upholding positions in public."

The former U.S. secretary of state also touched on the question of Soviet-American relations and, in particular, the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II). "I believe," Vance stated, " that is is categorically essential that the SALT II treaty be ratified. We need it now even more than before. It is a sound treaty, and it is in our national interests, in our allies' interests and also in the Soviet Union's interests that it be ratified. I very much hope that this will be done."

I believe, Vance went on to remark, that there is still a possibility of ratifying the SALT II treaty. I do not think it will happen in the near future, but we should not set it aside entirely.

As for other aspects of arms control, Vance said, I also believe we must continue to hold such talks as those on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the talks on concluding a treaty banning the use of chemical weapons and so forth.

The Vance interview includes remarks on Afghanistan in the same vein as those made earlier by the former secretary of state and which distort the real state of affairs.

CYNICAL CARTER POLICIES INFLICT 'CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE'

LD070931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 80 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Koriondv: "A Strategy of Lies and Deceit"]

[Text] "At the moment the President is like an acrobat on the high wire juggling with three balls--but the balls are replaced by three grenades filled with explosives. They are labeled 'Iran,' 'Afghanistan' and 'Palestine.' The acrobat is working without a safety net...." This is the beginning of an article published the other day in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, an American paper. It is striking simile. Perhaps it would have been even more accurate if the balls bore the words: "lies," "deceit" and "perfidy."

In fact, Carter came to the White House with a promise to restore the moral basis of U.S. foreign policy. He swore he would "never lie to the American people." Everyone can now see how these oaths and promises have been violated.

The White House foreign policy doctrine--the "doctrine" of war hysteria and feverish arms race--accords with the strategy of lies and deceit pursued inside the country and in the international arena. The victims are the American people and the American Congress, America's allies and other states in the world. Lies and deceit have become the norm of the present U.S. administration's foreign policy activity.

Under the present administration fabrications about a "Soviet military threat" have been blown up out of all proportion. Even in the worst times of the cold war the hysterics in the United States over this fabrication did not reach the pitch they have attained in recent years. The purpose of this provocative fable is obvious: It has been used in the United States and in other NATO countries to cloak the unleashing of an unprecedented arms race.

Considerable damage has been done to the system of international treaties elaborated through collective efforts in the seventies. This applies both to the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II treaties and to such outstanding documents as the Final Act of the all-European conference, and also other agreements signed by a number of American presidents. Many years and hard work by the peace-loving forces will be required to repair this damage.

Washington's treatment of its West European allies is a graphic example of the highhanded and perfidious way in which the present U.S. administration conducts its foreign policy course.

The press in these countries is filled with groans about the "unpredictability" and "inconsistency" of Washington's policy. But it would be more accurate to say that a clear consistency is becoming increasingly evident within this inconsistency. It consists in the fact that the U.S. ruling circles are not only slighting the allies but are blatantly ordering them about. "The United States," France's LES ECHOS mournfully states, "is a desperate player moving his partners around like pawns on the international chessboard without bothering to find out if these moves accord with Europe's interests." Even the New York TIMES, talking about the "crisis" in relations between the United States and its West European partners, admits: "The root of the problem is the view of many European leaders that they are being asked to rush into actions which are not in their true interests or in the interests of the alliance as a whole."

You do not have to look far for examples. Everyone recalls how Washington deceived its NATO allies by forcing on them the decision to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. The participants in the Brussels NATO Council session agreed to the deployment after receiving assurances from the Americans that the United States would ratify the SALT II agreement. But there has been no ratification, and preparations for stationing the lethal missiles on West European soil are proceeding at full speed.

No less characteristic is the scandal in this connection over the EEC countries' decision on economic and political "sanctions" against Iran. The West Europeans agreed to this measure, which contradicts their vital interests, after reckoning that this decision would keep Washington from taking military measures against Iran. You can imagine West Europe's shock at the U.S. military adventure against Iran implemented without any alliance consultations at all. Indeed, it had again been deceived and confronted with a fait accompli. "America's allies," Ronald Steele, author of "Pax Americana" and "End of the Alliance," remarks, "have been embarrassed by actions undertaken without their knowledge and often without any apparent consideration of their interests.

Foreign newspapers are full of reports about a "hangover" in West Europe. But the conclusions, which are self-evident, have still not been drawn. Some West European press organs are still urging not only that nothing be done but even that "nothing be said that might offend Washington." Moreover, in Bonn, for example--and not just in opposition circles--there are calls for "a demonstration of friendship and solidarity" with the American administration. Clearly, certain circles in this part of Europe simply will not realize that the policy of appeasing the American aggressor is becoming such as to clearly endanger the cuase of universal peace since it contributes to even greater adventurism of the part of the U.S. administration.

Against this background Beijing's position looks most unsavory. In pursuit of its own egotistical ends it is not only displaying special concern about salvaging Washington's "prestige" but is also pursuing the West European countries in an attempt to secure their unconditional support for the American administration.

Washington politicians even go as far as to try to represent the armed actions against Iran as actions...in defense of the Muslim peoples.

In February there emerged from the depths of the White House the President's message to representatives of Washington universities' Islamic studies faculties. Without batting an eyelid, the authors of the message asserted: "We have the deepest respect and esteem for Islam and for all people who profess it."

And it was at this very time that the order came from the White House for an American military armada to assemble off the coast of a leading Muslim country for the purpose of stifling an Islamic republic whose people had resolved to take control of their destiny; while at Fort Bragg American thugs were spending months storming mockups of certain Tehran buildings in preparation for the raid on Iran.

Aggression against the Muslim world is by no means confined to Iran. Fearful of changes in southwest Asia, American imperialism has launched an undeclared war against yet another Muslim country--Afghanistan--and has continued to use the Israeli aggressors, who are backed by U.S. imperialism, to destroy thousands of Palestinian Muslims. Add to this Washington's continuing attempts to set one Near East country at another one's throat and you have an even clearer picture of those who are trying to hide their true face behind the mask of "friend" of the Muslim peoples.

Victims of Washington's policy of lies and deceit are not only the peoples of many foreign countries but the Americans themselves. The American commandos' invasion of Iranian territory demonstrated the massive cynicism of the political intriguers who had assured Americans day after day that Washington would seek "peaceful ways" of resolving the conflict with Iran. Following the ignominious failure of the armed action the administration is hurriedly seeking "scapegoats." Some people, such as New York TIMES military commentator D. Middleton, insist that the reason for the failure is "the severe shortage of junior commanders in the navy," as a result of which, he says, there were shortcomings in the servicing of the helicopters. Others blame the sandstorm in the Iranian desert where the landing took place. The one thing missing is an admission that the entire responsibility for this act of piracy lies with those who have actually been preparing it since last November--Carter, Brzezinski and the Pentagon's top brass.

Congress was also deceived. As is known, following the failure of aggression in Vietnam, undertaken without Congress' knowledge, the latter adopted in 1973 law 93-148 stipulating that the country's president has no right to start a war or use American forces abroad without preliminary consultations with Congress and the adoption of an appropriate decision by the legislative authority. However, Congress learned of the assault landing in Iran...from news service reports. Only after the fiasco did the White House make a clumsy attempt to declare that this act was carried out not only in accordance with the 1973 law but even in accordance with the UN charter.

But however hard Washington tries to whitewash the situation, it will not manage to save face. "A cynic, though he pray five times a day, as, maybe, Carter does," the American magazine NEW REPUBLIC writes, "is nevertheless a cynic. No president has taken such cynical advantage of the capabilities of a president seeking reelection...."

All this means that special vigilance is now required on the part of the peoples defending the cause of peace.

CLOSENESS OF VIEWS BETWEEN MUSKIE, CARTER NOTED

LD071542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 May 80

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov and Yevgeniy Petko]

[Text] Regarding the political character of the future U.S. secretary of state it would not be without interest to cite a telegram from the UPI. To a certain extent it does reveal the political views of Edmund Muskie. The telegram says that the agency office has compiled a fairly extensive selection of Muskie's statements on foreign policy issues, most of them made during the period since January 1977. It transpires from these that, all in all, his attitude and views coincide with the policies of the incumbent president, Carter. He supports the chief of the White House, for instance, in such key issues as the Panama Canal treaty, the Camp David agreement, the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games and the crisis in American-Iranian relations. Moreover, Muskie approves of the armed operation recently staged by the Pentagon in the Iranian desert to rescue the hostages.

KOZYAKOV ASSAILS U.S. ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN ON REFUGEES

LD071707 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] According to a recent remark by former U.S. President Gerald Ford, the present-day Washington administration is creating international conflicts itself in order to grapple with them afterwards. One confirmation of the truth of the remark is the American policy towards Cuba. More from our news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov:

There is indeed a (?stamp) of constant provocations on the Carter administration's policy towards Cuba and some other countries. An anti-Cuban campaign is mounted now over the so-called refugees, most of whom are counterrevolutionaries, criminals and antisocial elements. The signal for stronger attacks on this country neighboring on America was given last year. Let's recall how President Carter in one move eliminated all the few positive factors that had been achieved in American-Cuban relations in the initial period of his administration.

The President launched a new round of accusations and threats against Cuba on the pretext the presence of a Soviet Army brigade had been spotted in that country, although it became clear soon afterwards that Washington's official statements about the brigade was sheer bluff. What is present on Cuba is a training center established 17 years ago that poses no threat to anyone. Nevertheless the Carter administration carried out a whole number of measures under the cover of the provocation it had created itself in order to aggravate tensions in the Caribbean area.

Also, last year the Pentagon set up a task force command for the region, held large scale naval exercises off the coast to drop troops on the Guantanamo Base situated on Cuban territory.

This line of military threats against a soverign country still continues. The Cubans justifiably raise these questions before the American policymakers. Who empowered them to plan subversive actions and assassinations on the lives of leaders of another country? What law can justify the existence of a naval base on the territory of another country despite the will of its people? By what right does the United States continue a trade blockade against Cuba and sends its SR-71 planes to fly over its territory? Who gave the right to Washington to hold naval exercises on the coast of Cuba?

Obviously there are no answers to these questions from the Carter administration because its actions are in flagrant violation of elementary international law. They are aimed at threatening other nations, at interfering with their efforts to arrange their lives the way they want to. The goal of the hostile, anti-Cuban campaign is to try to intimidate the peoples of Nicaragua, Grenada, El Salvador and other Caribbean countries to aim for independence.

One major component of this policy is the present-day campaign of the Carter administration over the so-called Cuban refugees. By raising a hue and cry over the departure from Cuba of counterrevolutionaries and criminals who organize provocations in Havana with the assistance of the CIA, Washington tries to [word indistinct] on socialist Cuba and its people to deceive the public. One can understand the feelings of the Cubans, of broad sections of the Cuban people who are now expressing firm resolution to defend their country against provocations and threats from the United States. More than 1 million people took part in a May Day rally in Havana.

In a speech Fidel Castro said the rally would go down in Cuba history as a forceful display of the Cuban people's loyalty to their country, to the cause of the revolution. A march is to be held in Cuba on Saturday, 17 May when not 1 million but 5 million people are expected to take part. That is how the people and their large public organizations respond to the hostile policy of the U.S. administration.

I may add that the Cubans have the support of the Soviet Union, other countries in the socialist community and the nonaligned states. All people who cherish the ideals of justice and peace are on the side of Cuba.

CANADA, MEXICO REJECT 'CARROT' ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD040852 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS--Mexico and Canada "rejected the 'carrot' offered to them by Washington, the 'carrot' behind which the stick of economic diktat was clearly visible, Sergey Svistunov writes in PRAVDA. He comments on a statement by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan that Canada has no intention of forming any tripartite market with the United States and Mexico.

"The instability ofthe positions of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, the indisintegration of the shah's regime in Iran made the question about the ways of guaranteeing the flux of oil to the United States in future an acute question of the U.S. foreign policy. Washington saw the way to achieve this in the 'Mexican-Canadian solution', Both Mexico and Canada, the countries bordering on the USA, are rich in oil and natural gas."

"The idea of a North-American 'common market' which would include the United States, Mexico and Canada was conceived in Washington with this in view."

"But the Mexican Government immediately realized the danger: The consent to the Washington plan would mean that Mexico's dependence on its northern neighbour would grow still more," the commentary says.

"For Canada the agreement would mean a complete loss of the ability of deciding on the use of its energy resources. Already now Canadian oil is bringing profits largely to foreign monopolies, mostly American ones, that are controlling 91 per cent of the capital investments in Canada's oil industry and 95 per cent of the marketing of its products."

"A statement of the Communist Party of Canada says that the activity of U.S. monopolies jeopardizes not only the economic but also the political independence of the country. Ever wider circles of the Canadian public make ever more strongly demands to nationalize oil extraction and processing. The statement of Mark MacGuigan shows that Ottawa has to heed to these demands and, just as Mexico, is in no haste to get into Washington's snare."

COMMENTATOR HITS CRITICS OF USSR GRAIN PRODUCTION

LD071642 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--TASS economic commentator Yuriy Berezhnoy writes:

The mass media and propaganda services of the West allege there are indications that the year 1980 will be a lean year for grain in the USSR and assert that the production of grain by Soviet agriculture shows a downward trend. They also rehash the allegations that the restrictions introduced by President Carter on trade in grain with the USSR can do irreparable damage to the Soviet economy.

It should be noted that political and propaganda speculations of anti-communists and anti-Sovietists on everything that is connected with the grain problem in the USSR are nothing new. But Western "experts" will not keep quiet. On the one hand, they are zealous in making groundless malicious "predictions" and distorting the essence of some reports in the Soviet press about unfavourable features of the present spring for land cultivation, and on the other hand, they stubbornly play down the undoubted successes of grain production in the USSR.

Indeed, there was an usually late spring this year in many areas of the Soviet Union, including the southern area of the USSR. But everything possible is being done to offset this unfavourable factor--a large scale sowing campaign proceeds at high pace in the fields of the USSR, for winter-crops top-dressing is introduced, additional measures are taken to ensure the harvest of the future crops, to procure farm products, above all grain and forage crops. In 1980 it is planned to increase the yields, to bring the aggregate harvest of grain to 235 million tons (179 million tons of grain were gathered in the past year that was a very difficult year for agriculture).

One can declare now with good reason that despite all vagaries of weather, the needs of the state in grain and other products will be met completely in the final year of the Tenth Five Year Plan (1976-1980).

Every harvest is gathered in the USSR overcoming adverse weather. It is only in rare years that the weather is favourable for land cultivation. But adverse weather cannot arrest the development of grain growing in the USSR. The average annual indices for the five-year periods show convincingly that the Soviet road of the development of the economy of rural areas, the implementation of the agrarian policy of the CPSU yield impressive positive results.

On an average grain production in the USSR in 1966-1970 was 167.6 million tons a year, in 1971-1975 it amounted to 182 million tons and in the four-year period from 1976 to 1979 it was 209 million tons.

It should also be noted that according to the data of agriculture-related climatologists, the natural conditions for grain growing in the USSR are much worse than, for instance, in the United States.

But all these circumstances and facts are disregarded completely by bourgeois falsifiers. They continue "overlooking" the dynamic growth of grain production in the USSR, they are talking about "economic inefficiency" of the collective-farm--state farm system.

Western "experts," so to say, present the matters as if their forecasts refer to bread grain. They on purpose do not mention the fact that the needs in bread grain have long since been met completely in the Soviet Union. The USSR continues increasing the production of fodder grain for animal husbandry.

It is planned to bring the average annual output of grain in the USSR up to 238-243 million tons in 1981-1985 and to ensure that there is on an average up to one ton of grain per capita by 1990. The fodder base of animal husbandry is to be increased considerably.

It is no secret that the Soviet Union, being one of the biggest grain producers in the world, purchases farm products from other countries.

This is a normal practice of international division of labour and trade, based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage. It should be noted, specifically, that the United States rates first in the world for the import of sugar and meat, that it purchases every year more than ten thousand million dollars worth of farm products.

Consistently developing the externa_ economic relations on a long-term basis, the Soviet Union regards as adventurism the attempts of the United States politicians to use trade in grain as an instrument of political blackmail. This idea that was first advanced by the CIA suits the present U.S. administration. It imposed a ban on grain deliveries under some contracts that have already been concluded. It goes without saying that such actions will not do to the USSR the damage on which those who made an initiative for these actions obviously count. This was said convincingly by Leonid Brezhnev in an interview to PRAVDA's correspondent on January 13, 1980. He pointed out that cynical calculations on the "worsening" of the situation with grain in the USSR as a result of the United States' refusal to sell grain are based on absurd ideas about the USSR's economic potential. The Soviet people have enough means to live and work calmly, to fulfill the plans adopted, to raise their prosperity.

PRAVDA: IMF MEMBERSHIP 'TO STRENGTHEN MILITARY MACHINE'

LD200726 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Moscow, April 20, TASS--"China's endeavours to take seats in the IMF and the World Bank at all costs fully fit into the general course of its present leadership's policy towards close rapprochement with capitalist countries," PRAVDA writes commenting on China's being granted membership of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)." Beijing leaders acutely need foreign currency for a build up of military-industrial potential. Although it is not openly said in Beijing where long-term loans from Western countries will be channeled, it is not difficult to guess that they will be first of all used to strengthen the military machine. "Imperialist circles in an increasingly overt way now seek to use Beijing's reactionary foreign policy course and its anti-Sovietism in the fight against real socialism, against the liberation movements of peoples. However, this has long ceased to embarrass China's ruling circles. By making unprincipled deals with imperialist countries, the Beijing leadership tries to use every means to attain its hegemonistic goals," PRAVDA writes in conclusion.

KARAKORAM HIGHWAY USED AS PAKISTANI SUPPLY ROUTE

LD071519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed article under the rubric "We Answer Readers' Questions": "The Karakoram Highway"--first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Why does China use the Karakoram Highway to deliver weapons to Pakistan when on maps the two countries have no common border?

[Signed] G. Pismennyy (Abakan).

Indeed, on maps published in the Soviet Union China and Pakistan have no common border. An Indian territory lies between them--the state of Jammu and Kashmir. However, the northwestern section of that state has long been effectively occupied by Pakistan. Thus China has exploited the fact that the section of Indian territory adjoining its borders was in Pakistani hands. There, back in 1968, it started work to construct the Karakoram Motor Highway, which has a total length of about 790 km. It starts from the city of Kashgar (in the Chinese province of Xinjiang) and enters the territory of Jammu and Kashmir state near the city of Gilgit, via the Khunjerab pass. Then, after running through the valley of the Indus river, the highway ends in the Pakistani hamlet of (Khavelian), 190 km north of Islamabad.

According to foreign press information, almost the entire highway was constructed by Chinese military personnel, who have continued to maintain several sections of it even since the highway was officially opened to traffic in 1978. It is reported that China is now making active use of this highway to move into Pakistan large weapons consignments, a considerable part of which is placed at the Afghan rebels' disposal. Another thing that is attracting attention is the fact that the Karakoram Highway has opened up for China a road deep into the south Asian subcontinent since it almost connects with Pakistan's Main Highway, which runs from Peshawar on the Afghan border to Karachi--a port on the Arabian Sea.

The Indian Government repeatedly protested to Pakistan and China when the highway was under construction over the fact that part of the road runs through the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. An official protest was also sent at the opening of the Karakoram Highway. However, the Chinese are continuing to build new roads in this region. They are shorter than the Karakoram Highway but will also be of great strategic importance since they will make communications with Pakistan still easier for China.

IZVESTIYA: OHIRA, CARTER TALKS PASS 'ACCORDING TO SCRIPT'

LD031641 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--Commenting on the results of the Japanese Premier Ohira's talks in Washington with President Carter, IZVESTIYA stresses that "Ohira's talks in Washington were a touchstone that was to demonstrate the attitude of one of the closest allies of the United States to the sudden zigzag in American foreign policy."

It is true, the paper notes, during the talks the Japanese premier confirmed that Japan hopes for a peaceful settlement of the crisis over the hostages in Iran. "But on the whole the meeting passed according to the script that was prepared on the banks of the Potomac. Japan accepted one after another all the demands of its senior partner. Japan agreed to America's resolute demand for a strict observance of the anti-Iranian 'sanctions'. As is known, these sanctions contradict Japan's economic interests."

Japan's agreement to further increase military spendings shows no less eloquently Tokyo's readiness to toe Washington's line, the article says. "Considerable time at the talks was given to a discussion of 'Japan's new role in the global strategy of the United States'. But there is nothing fundamentally new in this role: It is only that Japan is being drawn deeper into the orbit of America's military policy", IZVESTIYA stresses.

Although the Japanese leaders are desperately clinging to the Japanese-American "security treaty" and trying to present it as the cornerstone of the bilateral relations, contradictions between the two countries are continuing to grow, the paper points out. This had to be grudgingly admitted on both sides of the Pacific. Trade and economic problems in relations between the two countries, first of all the problem of Japanese cars that have flooded the American market, became aggravated lately. "Once again a reluctant Japan, has set its sail to the wind that is directed, as before, from Washington."

The White House is trying to present to rank-and-file Americans the results of the visit as a manifestation of solidarity of U.S. allies with the American administration's policy, IZVESTIYA sums up. But the first response of the Japanese public to these results clearly shows the concern by broad sections of the Japanese people over the absence of independence in the Japanese side's position at the summit meeting and the dangerous role that Japan has blindly assumed in supporting the aggressive course that is fraught with a threat to peace and security in Asia and in the whole world, the paper says.

BAKHTAR COMMENTARY SCORES AFGHAN POSITION OF WORLD IMPERIALISM

LD071440 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 7 May 80

["A BAKHTAR News Agency Comment"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 7, TASS--From the first days of the April revolution in Afghanistan world imperialism headed by the United States, international reactionaries, the Chinese hegemonists and Zionists have risen in a united front against this great event in the history of the Afghan people, the BAKHTAR News Agency writes in today's comment. These forces, the comment says, are trying to use, to achieve their dirty aims, the counter-revolutionary rabble for interfering in the internal affairs of the sovereign and independent state of Afghanistan. They set up bases and training centres for training subversive elements and assassins, supply them with weapons "made in USA", "made in China", or "made in Israel", with dollars or pounds, and infiltrate them into Afghanistan. With the blessing of their masters, the bandits and thugs do not stop short of any means in order to disrupt the peaceful work of the heroic people of Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR News Agency stresses.

The fact that chemical grenades, plastic bombs, and other weapons "made in the USA" have been discovered in the storehouses of the bandits, which have lately been captured by Afghan People's Army in areas bordering on Pakistan confirms beyond any doubt that U.S. imperialism is not loath to use the dirtiest and most barbarous methods of waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. Wishing to replay in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the horrors of the Vietnam War and the sufferings of Kampuchea, the United States of America uses the means of Western propaganda to mislead the world public opinion by spreading slanderous allegations that the People's Army of Afghanistan uses such means of warfare against the so-called "rebels". This, however, is a patent and shameless lie, the comment says.

The comment says in conclusion that the Afghan people, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the people's armed forces will not tolerate threats or interference from any aggressor. They firmly defend the gains of the April revolution. Our victory, the comment stresses, is assured by the unity of the entire Afghan people and solidarity of all the international progressive forces.

PRAVDA CITES KARMAL INTERVIEW WITH CSSR CORRESPONDENTS

LD071001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Babrak Karmal Interview"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 May--American imperialism and the forces of Chinese chauvinism and expansionism, as well as reactionary circles in certain neighboring Arab countries, have organized an international conspiracy against our country aimed at splitting Afghanistan and ensuring that it falls under the direct influence of Pakistan, China and other states, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], declared in an interview for CSSR correspondents

Analyzing the development of the situation in the country since the April revolution and, particularly, since the start of its second stage last December, when the despotic Amin government was overthrown, he said: All the dark forces of counterrevolution, the disfranchised exploiter forces, feudal lords, agents of imperialism and Amin's terrorist gangs united to stage a coup. Tens of thousands of patriots and democrats were annihilated under the Amin regime. The PDPA lost 1,500 comrades who were barbarously murdered.

Our people, our party and government, Babrak Karmal declared, are infinitely grateful to all the fraternal socialist countries and, above all, to the Soviet Union for giving timely assistance.

The first step after the start of the second stage of the revolution, the Afghan leader pointed out, was to reinstate the people's basic rights and freedoms and to grant identical rights to all nationalities and tribes. Some 15,000 people have been released from jail. The government has implemented a reform of state administration and begun assisting the peasantry, which makes up the majority of Afghanistan's population.

The DRA Government, Babrak Karmal pointed out, consistently defends the country's independence sovereignty and territorial integrity against the gangs of terrorists and mercenaries which make forays from Pakistani territory, where there are 50 military camps engaged in training these gangs, and from several military bases situated in the Chinese province of Xinjiang. The fact that the people of Afghanistan are now independently [samostoyatelno] defending their motherland by repulsing the attacks of enemies and counterrevolutionaries is a great victory for the April revolution.

Our two fraternal countries--the DRA and Czechoslovakia--stand side by side in the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, imperialism, Zionism, fascism, racism and apartheid, Babrak Karmal went on to emphasize. Our two countries take the side of those who defend world peace and the peoples' freedom, national independence and progress.

Dwelling on Afghanistan's foreign policy and its relations with neighbouring states, Karmal said: We are a peace-loving people, and we intend to maintain good, friendly relations with all countries. We are now taking numerous steps aimed at regularizing relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and also Iran.

I think, Babrak Karmal said, that no problem exists between our neighboring countries which cannot be resolved by means of negotiation and in a friendly way. In this case, however, we see an imperialist conspiracy of reactionary forces, which are trying to make friendship among Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan impossible and are wrecking the policy of good neighborliness and the solution by means of negotiation of the problems which arise.

In conclusion Babrak Karmal gave an exceptionally high assessment of the cordial relations between the DRA and the Soviet Union. He emphasized that there is no force in the world which could violate these fraternal relations between the two countries' peoples.

IZVESTIYA: KARMAL PRAISES VANGUARD ROLE OF PDPA

LD071025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "People's Determination"]

[Text] Kabul--Afghanistan's young working class played a tremendous part in the national democratic revolution and the struggle against feudal oppression, reaction and imperialism, says the message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], to the participants in a ceremonial meeting to mark the working people's day of international solidarity--May Day.

As the vanguard of the working class and all the country's working people, the message stresses, the PDPA has for 15 years acted in defense of their true interests. Under the leadership of the PDPA and with the aid of the courageous soldiers and officers and the broad support of the people's masses a national democratic, antifeudal, anti-imperialist revolution was carried out in Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

With its victory, the message notes, favorable opportunities emerged for establishing in the country the power of the democratic and patriotic forces headed by the working class.

Babrak Karmal urged all Afghan patriots to defend the country's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, to struggle against the imperialist aggression, to uphold the Afghan people's revolutionary gains and to take the path of building a new society free from man's exploitation of man.

AFGHAN ULEMA OFFICIAL ATTACKS U.S. AS 'ENEMY OF MUSLIMS'

LD071037 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 3

[APN report: "'American Imperialism Is the Muslims' Enemy'"]

[Text] Kabul--That is how U.S. actions against the Afghan people were described by (Said Mohammad Ali Shakh Tavakuli), deputy chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Council of Ulemas.

The actions of the imperialists, first and foremost the Americans, he said in an interview for APN special correspondent Genrikh Borovik, are known to the whole world.

"Immediately after the 1978 April revolution," (Said Mohammad Ali Shakh Tavakuli) went on, "the imperialists started forming groups of counterrevolutionary agents on the territory of neighboring states and sending them into our country to intimidate and kill honest Afghan Muslims who want to work in their land for a better and peaceful life.

"Murder is a terrible sin. This is written in the holy Koran. The bandits attack schools and burn them, sometimes with the schoolchildren in them. They terrorize peasants--they do not allow them to till the land and sow grain, they rustle livestock and shoot nomads and make short work of honest Muslims.

"Two attempts have been made on my life, for instance. Once they shot me in the leg and arm. The second time the terrorists failed to get me while I was in the mosque, but several mullahs standing next to me were killed.

"The American mass media are trying to convince the world that the United States is coming out in defense of Muslims in Afghanistan. But who will believe that!

"A few days ago," (Said Mohammad Ali Shakh Tavakuli) noted, "a new crime by the American imperialists became known. They are arming the bandits, who are being sent into the DRA, with grenades containing poisonous substances. And is this to defend the Muslims, too?

"The Koran says that killing even animals is a terrible sin but both people and nature die from these grenades.

"I recently received a letter from one of Afghanistan's western provinces. The Muslims write that gangs coming from abroad do not allow them to plow the land and sow, do not allow them to live. The authors of the letter asked me, as a Muslim leader, to bring their request for help to the government's attention, asking for measures to be adopted to save the peasants from the terrorist gangs.

"The Afghan people want tranquility and peace to build life in the way they themselves have decided. That is why we turned for help to our great neighbor and friend, the Soviet Union. And Soviet soldiers came to us, to help defend our motherland against aggressive forces. I would like to stress that where units of the limited Soviet military contingent are located, the peasants are pracefully tilling the land and sowing the grain, feeling confident and secure.

"Not so long ago, at the celebration of the birthday of the prophet Mohammad, a certain old Muslim spoke. He said: 'The Soviet troops have come to us to defend our borders and guarantee us a peaceful life. They live in the mountains and the open steppe, sleep in tents and eat their own bread, not asking us for shelter, water or food. They only defend us. Could a friend be more noble?'! I entirely agree with these words.

"Today every honest Afghan," (Said Mohammad Ali Shakh Tavakuli), deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ulemas, said in conclusion, "knows who is the Muslims' friend and who is their enemy. He is well aware what American imperialism is and what its allies--Chinese hegemonism, Zionism and the rest of reaction--are. It is they who are the Muslims' enemies."

BULANTSEV: PAKISTANI SUPPORT FOR PRC AFGHAN POSITION 'PERPLEXING'

LD071932 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 7 May 80

["Beijing's Anti-Soviet Campaign"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes: The Beijing rulers exerted themselves to use the visit to the PRC by Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq, that was concluded yesterday, in the aims of stepping up the vicious anti-Soviet campaign and imparting an anti-Soviet character to the visit. Intimidating General Ziaul Haq with the threat of "Soviet advance to the south", the Chinese leaders insistently demanded that Pakistan's military administration should not recognize the government of Afghanistan. Besides that Hua Guofeng was persistently impressing the Pakistani visitor with the idea that as long as Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan there exists some "right" to give moral and material backing to the Afghan counter-revolutionary scum. Judging by Ziaul Haq's statement in Islamabad that "complete mutual understanding" and "community of views" on all the items discussed was achieved in Beijing, the Pakistani general was a match to the Chinese side in the pursuit of anti-Sovietism.

It should be noted that during the talks with Ziaul Haq, the Chinese leadership directed its entire arsenal of anti-Sovietism at the so-called Afghan question. And this is not surprising, for it is precisely Pakistan that has been turned by U.S. imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists into a bridgehead of aggression against Democratic Afghanistan. On the other hand, the assurances by the Chinese leaders about "a firm support for Pakistan" were invariably accompanied by the provocative calls for waging an "acute struggle" against the Soviet Union. Chronic anti-Sovietism of the Beijing rulers that have long since taken the road of merging forces with the most rabid representatives of international reaction does not surprise anyone. It is the stand of the leadership of Pakistan which is constantly proclaiming its wish to develop the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union that causes perplexity. Evidently at the talks in Beijing, Pakistan's president found more attractive the role of a pawn in the game of others than in independent sound position in international relations. As to the question of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan both the Pakistani and Chinese sides at the talks exerted themselves to cover up with the verbiage of flowery phrases the old idea that Soviet troops should first be withdrawn from Afghanistan so that the discussion of other questions should then be started. It goes without saying that the implementation of such a plan would suit those who are waging the undeclared war on Democratic Afghanistan to overthrow the people's system. So it must be said that by discussing such a "plan for settlement" in Afghanistan, General Ziaul Haq and his masters were wasting their time. An end to the aggression against Afghanistan and to all forms of outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs in general--such is the foundation for raising the question about the withdrawal of Soviet troops. The troop withdrawal must be the conclusion and not the beginning of the measures aimed at a reliable ensurance and a due guarantee for Afghanistan as a sovereign and non-aligned state.

NIKOLAYEV CITES LENIN'S INFLUENCE IN INDONESIA

BK071512 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 1 May 80

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev commentary: "Deep Changes"]

[Excerpts] The international community is solemnly commemorating Lenin's 110th birthday anniversary. The Indian paper THE NATIONAL HERALD wrote in this connection as follows: Lenin's teachings have opened the way for peoples in the world to solve their social and economic problems, to carry out revolutionary reforms and to develop new societies where there will no longer be and never be exploitation of man by man. The deep changes, as outlined scientifically in Lenin's works, can be seen everywhere in Asia.

The struggle for national liberation of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples has been crowned with historical successes. They have defended their rights as masters of their own destiny against interference by the Beijing hegemonists. Now the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are moving forward to carry out the task of solving important social problems. The establishment of socialism in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, where all power lies in the hands of the working peoples, is a big historical event.

Speaking at a solemn session in Vientiane recently, the secretary general of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party and prime minister of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan, underlined how Lenin's teachings inspired the revolutionary victory in Laos and the progressive development of mankind.

The balance of power in the international arena has changed. The socialist countries have decisively influenced world politics--especially, as predicted by Lenin, in the economic field. The socialist countries, where more than one third of the world's population live, are now turning out more than 40 percent of the world's industrial output. This achievement was made to serve the interests of the workers themselves. In this manner, socialism has the power to attract workers in developing countries. The changes in the balance of power in the international arena were also reflected in events which took place in southwest Asia.

The regime of the Shah of Iran, which was forced on the Iranian people in 1953 by U.S. imperialism, has crumbled. Together with that regime, the system of exploitation of the country by U.S. monopolists and banks has also crumbled. Now, U.S. imperialism is threatening Iran with a military blockade and is even imposing economic sanctions, but the threat cannot change the Iranian people's wish to recover their national wealth and manage themselves.

The Afghan people are determined to defend the achievements of their revolution. The Afghan Revolution is still very young and is now only 2 years old. These are heavy tests. More than 70 military bases and camps have been set up by U.S. and Beijing intelligence agencies in Pakistani territory to wage an undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan. The reactionary cliques apparently want to see the Middle Ages, with backwardness and illiteracy among the people, retained in the country. But the Afghan people have stood up with determination to defend their revolution. Thanks to the revolution, more than 300,000 landless peasant families have been given land by the democratic government. Basic elementary education has been introduced in Afghanistan. The Babrak Karmal government has paid great attention to the development of the national culture.

The revolutionary reforms in the world received understanding from the people of the Soviet Union, Lenin's fatherland. In his speech at the 25th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev said: As in any other country, in developing countries we side with the progressive forces, democracy and national liberation, and we treat them as our own friends and fellow fighters.

ACTIVITIES OF BREZHNEV-LED DELEGATION TO TITO'S FUNERAL

Departure From Moscow

LD071240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] A USSR party and state delegation, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left for Belgrade today. The delegation includes Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Rodionov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR ambassador to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The delegation is to attend the funeral of Josip Broz Tito, the president of Yugoslavia and the chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The party and state delegation was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by Politburo members of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Tikhonov and Chernenko; candidate Politburo members of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Solomentsev; Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov; and other officials.

Comrade Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and assistant to the general secretary of the party Central Committee, went with the delegation.

Visit to Federal Assembly

LD071915 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7, TASS--A party and state delegation of the USSR led by Leonid Brezhnev today visited the premises of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia where the coffin with the body of the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito has been placed.

The delegation laid a wreath and with a minute's silence paid tribute to the memory of the late president. The following entry was made in the book of condolences: "The death of outstanding party and state leader of fraternal Yugoslavia, prominent figure of the international communist and working class movement Josip Broz Tito causes a feeling of grievous loss in the Soviet communists, in the peoples of the Soviet Union. The Soviet people knew and respected Josip Broz Tito as friend of our country who exerted much efforts for the consolidation of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation."

"The heroic people's liberation struggle against fascism, the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, the rallying of the peoples of Yugoslavia in a close-knit family, Yugoslavia's active role in international affairs are inseparably associated with Josip Broz Tito."

"We shall always treasure the memories of Josip Broz Tito".

Meeting With Kim Il-song

LD072120 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7, TASS--A friendly meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, President of the Korean People's Democratic Republic Kim Il-song took place here today.

Leonid Brezhnev and Kim Il-song exchanged opinions on matters of Soviet-Korean relations and cooperation, discussed topical international problems of mutual interest.

The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. Taking part in the meeting from the Soviet side were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Ambassador in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov. Taking part in the meeting from the Korean side were Minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Korean People's Democratic Republic O Chin-u, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Yong-nam, Foreign Minister of the KDPR Ho Tam.

Meeting With Yugoslav Leaders

LD072222 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a meeting with Yugoslavian leadership today.

The conversation passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere. Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side were members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Ambassador of the USSR in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov. Taking part in the conversation from the Yugoslav side were President of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stevan Doronjski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Aleksandr Grlickov, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec.

Expressing condolences upon the death of Josip Broz Tito, Leonid Brezhnev said: "It is difficult to me personally and grieves me to realize that Comrade Tito passed away. I was connected with him by good relations of long standing. I treasure them greatly."

Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the basic joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents had been adopted during meetings with Josip Broz Tito, the documents that now, too serve as the durable basis for close cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. "The Soviet leadership wishes that the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, cordiality and absolute equality should always reign in Soviet-Yugoslav relations", Leonid Brezhnev went on. Many years of cooperation show that the Soviet Union is a true and reliable friend of Yugoslavia's peoples. The Soviet people always wished and wish to see fraternal Yugoslavia a united, rallied, flourishing country that is building socialism successfully.

The Yugoslav leaders, on their part, highly assessed cooperation in all spheres between Yugoslavia and the USSR, both along the state and party lines.

Both sides proclaimed the resolve to widen in every way cooperation between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Meeting With Honecker, Fisher

LD081142 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 8 May 80

["In Cordial Atmosphere"--TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 8, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today met with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and foreign minister of the GDR, took part in the talk, which was marked by a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

They discussed the international situation and its aggravation caused by the policy and actions of imperialist forces. The sides expressed firm determination to exert all efforts for the consolidation of detente in Europe, for the creation of an atmosphere of respect and cooperation between states and peoples. On the eve of the 35th victory over Nazi Germany, Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker noted with satisfaction the further deepening and broadening of the fraternal contacts between the CPSU and the SUPG, the varied cooperation between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, which accord with the vital interests of the peoples of both countries.

KOSYGIN, BABIUCH END TALKS; BABUICH LEAVES

LD071126 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--Talks between Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, ended in the Kremlin today. Edward Babiuch is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

The exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and certain international problems was continued during the talks. The two sides reaffirmed a complete identity of views of the governments of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic on all the questions discussed as well as their mutual desire to develop and deepen in every way fraternal relations between the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. A joint communique on the results of the talks was agreed upon.

Seen Off by Kosygin

LD080747 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, today left Moscow for home, following an official friendship visit as guest of the Soviet leadership. He was seen off at the airport by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committed, and other officials.

CASUALTIES, TIMING OF IRANIAN EMBASSY SIEZURE NOTED

LD072144 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] London, May 7, TASS--The London police announced today that the storming of the Iranian Embassy in London, held by a group of armed persons, by the special detachments of the British Army led to the death of five terrorists and two hostages from the embassy staff.

The provocative seizure of the Iranian Embassy in London took place soon after the failure of the U.S. armed raid in Iran.

U.S. BASES POSE THREAT TO TURKISH SECURITY, INTERESTS

LD071251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Counter to Turkey's Interests"]

[Text] Ankara, 3 May--The texts of the new Turkish-American agreement on cooperation in the defense and economic spheres, signed in March, and of three appendixes to it have been published here. As the newspaper CUMHURIYET reports, the texts of 13 protocols laying down the procedure for implementing the agreement are still being kept secret.

Under the agreement "the Turkish Government authorizes the American side to take part in measures for the joint defense of certain Turkish Air Force facilities."

The published appendixes to the agreement say that Turkey will be given "the necessary military assistance to modernize the Turkish Army." To this end a Turkish-American defense support commission is being set up in Ankara.

As is well known, at present about 30 U.S. and NATO military facilties, at which more than 7,000 American servicemen are stationed, are sited on Turkish territory. Until recently these facilities operated on a temporary status. After the weakening of American positions in Iran, the Carter administration used crude pressure on Ankara. After protracted negotiations Washington secured the signing of this agreement. Its aim, the country's progressive public notes, is to bind Turkey still more firmly to the aggressive NATO bloc.

Thus, the Turkish press emphasizes, the United States has taken one more step toward dragging Turkey into militarist adventures in the Near and Middle East. Washington's use of U.S. bases of Turkish territory, newspapers point out, is fraught with complications both for Turkey itself and for international peace.

LUNS IGNORES ALLIES ON EXPANDING NATO'S ACTIVITIES

LD071832 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--TASS political analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

NATO's Secretary General Joseph Luns has long enjoyed a reputation of a zealous tool fulfilling Washington's will. This was reaffirmed once again by his negotiations on the banks of the Potomac with the U.S. President J. Carter, Defence Secretary H. Brown and other Pentagon officials.

The negotiations touched, among others, upon the problem of making the NATO allies of the United States participate more actively in the implementation of the so-called "Carter doctrine". As is known, the doctrine provides for U.S. armed interference in different parts in the world, including the Near and Middle East to whose natural wealth, above all oil, Washington openly lays its claims. As is clear from Lun's statements, at a press conference in Washington, the sides at the negotiations worked out a legal loophole broadening NATO's sphere of activity far beyond the limits of the Atlantic Ocean. This loophole, he explained, means that the United States will receive combat support in the Persian Gulf area not from the NATO Armed Forces but from the armed forces of individual NATO member-states, mainly, those of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the Netherlands and probably of West Germany.

However, Mr Lun's desire to loyally serve the interests of the militarist circles of NATO and Washington probably prevents him from making a sober assessment of the real state of affairs. Otherwise, he could easily see that the leaders of West European NATO member-countries, with the exception of, perhaps, Great Britain, have unambiguously pronounced themselves against expanding NATO's sphere of action or their countries' participation in Washington's military adventures. Now let us cite some facts.

While on a visit to Washington last March, the FRG Chancellor Helmust Schmidt, referring to the North Atlantic Treaty and the FRG Constitution, rejected the plans to use West German servicemen for military actions, for instance, in the Persian Gulf area.

At about the same time French President Giscard d'Estaing stressed in a joint communique with the head of the Kuwaiti state that "only the countries of that region (the Persian Gulf) themselves are responsible for its security without any foreign interference". And finally, quite recently in Luxembourg, foreign ministers of nine EEC countries made it clear, according to New York TIMES, that they "are not prepared to support any type whatsoever of U.S. armed interference in Iran".

These are facts: Mr Luns can hardly claim ignorance of them. It is rather that he intentionally ignores them presuming that Washington can safely ignore the opinion of its allies.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH SWEDEN ON MADRID PARLEY

LD071153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] In connection with the established practice of an exchange of opinions between the foreign ministries of the USSR and Sweden, the Swedish Foreign Ministry's special envoy K. Rappe was in Moscow at the end of April for talks at the USSR Foreign Ministry on questions of preparations for the Madrid [CSCE] meeting and of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

K. Rappe was received by A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

LEBEDEVA WARNS IRANIANS OF IMPERIALIST PLOTS

NC071414 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 7 May 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary--recorded]

[Text] Dear friends: All of us are informed daily of new plots hatched by the enemies of Iran's revolution. Washington is the center of anti-Iranian and counterrevolutionary plots. There they are busy hatching new political machinations, devising ways to set up an economic blockade and formulating plans for a fresh military intervention against the Iranian Republic.

These plans were the main topic of discussion in the National Security Council meeting held some time ago at Camp David and headed by President Carter. Reports by the American press state that during this meeting various modes of action against Iran, including the implementation of military steps, were discussed.

As you see, the complete failure of America's adventurism against Iran--the landing in the Kavir Desert--has in no way lessened the zeal of the warmongerers on the other side of the ocean who want, by any possible means, to bring Iran to its knees. U.S. Presidential Adviser Brzezinski has openly and clearly stated that America is able to exert all the necessary efforts and has all the necessary means to force Iran to accept America's conditions. Are these not empty threats?

The U.S. military buildup in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean continues to increase. In addition to the 34 warships which ply near Iranian coasts, a large number of tanks and other military equipment, which have been intentionally painted a desert color, have been sent to that region. They report that this quantity of arms is sufficient to equip three marine brigades.

Remarks appearing in the American press state that the United States can, allegedly without facing important obstacles, bomb Tehran and destroy Iran's air and naval force. CIA agents, who have gained great experience in subversion against Iran, continue to intensify the activities of the fifth column in your country. For instance, an NBC television correspondent reported some time ago that an army consisting of American agents exists in Iran that was to paralyze many inhabited districts in Tehran if the recent military intervention in Tehran was successful. Fervent enemies of Iran's revolution, the monarchy-seekers and followers of the deposed shah who hope for the re-establishment of the old conditions in Iran and for the revival of American imperialist domination of Iran, enjoy the continuous support of American imperialists. For instance, the military bulletin STRATEGY WEEK, published in Washington, notes that General Hoveysi is quietly and secretly forming a military team and is establishing bases for future activities against the Republic of Iran. The matter is that the bloodthirsty executioner who, on orders of the deposed shah, had drowned the Iranian heads in blood, is living in the United States of America and not only making preparations to attack the Iranian revolution, but is also preparing for the re-establishment of the old conditions.

Naturally, while speaking of the plots by the enemies of Iran's revolution, I know that the struggling Iranian nation is preparing itself, as necessary, to thwart these plots. Demonstrations and marches by Iranian workers on May Day show that they are firmly determined to tread the anti-imperialist path paved by the revolution in the future.

Participants in the gathering held in front of the former American Embassy in Tehran on May Day issued a resolution which referred to the need for the unity and solidarity of all of Iran's revolutionary groups to thwart imperialist plots. It is clear that the Iranian nation will be able to achieve full victory only by insuring the unity of its forces in the struggle against foreign and domestic counterrevolution. The experience gained from all anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranian nation and of other nations confirms the soundness of this conclusion.

It is clear that the Iranian nation is not alone in its struggle. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp, as well as all progressive humanity, fully support the Iranian nation. In his remarks on the occasion of May Day in Havana, Fidel Castro said: A true revolution has taken place in Iran. Our duty is to express our solidarity with it.

Dear friends, I believe that through unity and solidarity of all the revolutionary forces of your country and with the support of Iran's just acts by its friends and allies, plots by imperialism and domestic reaction against the Iranian revolution will meet complete defeat.

And now allow me to end my remarks. I wish you success and happiness.

'UNFRIENDLY ATTACK ON USSR' BY QOTBZADEH; CIA IN MIDEAST

LD071752 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7, TASS--"The abortive military action of President of the United States Carter against Iran has aggravated still more the international situation", said Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. He stressed in an interview with the Italian newspaper LA STAMPA that Iran regards the abortive aggressive action of the United States as a new manifestation of the piratic policy conducted by the U.S. administration in the international arena. "America will never get rid of its habit of interfering in our internal affairs--such a conclusion is drawn even by those who held a more or less optimistic stand," the minister said.

At the same time, in an interview with the Iranian newspaper TEHRAN HERALD Qotbzadeh made unfriendly attacks on the Soviet Union, using as a pretext for this the events concerning Afghanistan. In this connection, he tried to cast aspersions on the activity of the progressive forces of Iran.

Beirut, May 7, TASS--In the past weeks a number of capitals of Arab countries of the Persian Gulf have been visited by large numbers of "businessmen and researchers" from the United States. It is characteristic that those persons, seeking to remain in the shadow, are conducting intensive negotiations and meetings with those who have long been norotious for their contacts with the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, writes the newspaper AL-QAIDA.

Indeed, it is members of staff of the Central Intelligence Agency that visit those countries under the guise of "businessmen". Saudi Arabia, the Oman Sultanate and a number of other states became the main spheres of the CIA's activity in the region. It is quite obvious that Iran is not the sole objective of the U.S. intelligence. In the Persian Gulf area, members of staff of the CIA and its agents are trying to create a ramified espionage network so as to recruit and send its agents into Iran and other countries of the region to conduct the subversive activity against those regimes that do not suit the United States. There is no doubt, writes the newspaper AL-QAIBA that the activity of the CIA of the United States in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula is directed, above all, against the national liberation forces.

CONTINUING TENSION IN IRANIAN KORDESTAN NOTED

LD071324 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7, TASS--According to reports from Iranian Kordestan, a tense situation persists there. Hostilities are under way in most of the Kurdish areas. In Sanandaj after a massive artillery and mortar fire and also bombardment from the air the government troops, according to the press, took hold of most of the key structures in the town. According to a statement of the army command, the government troops are also fully in control of the towns of Sar Dasht and Baneh. But, as a correspondent of the newspaper Keyhan has been told by member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan Jalil Gadini, the fighting is continuing in Sanandaj and Miravan and Baneh. According to him, communication with those areas has been interrupted, and there is no date on losses of the sides.

TEHRAN MEETING MARKS LENIN'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

LD071240 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 7, TASS--A soiree was held at the Iranian Society for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth. Among those present were the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union, Mohammad Mokri, members of the society, representatives of the Iranian public, students and young workers of Tehran. In his opening address Masoud Ansari, president of the presidium of the Board of the Iranian Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR, noted the outstanding role played by the leaders of the world proletariat and the founder of the world's first socialist state in establishing Iranian-Soviet relations on the principles of equality and mutual respect. In conclusion the Soviet feature film "Lenin in October" was shown for the first time in the Persian language.

PDRY'S NASIR MUHAMMAD THANKS BREZHNEV

LD070827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Text of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad message to Brezhnev]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It gave me great pleasure to receive your telegram of congratulations upon my election as chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. Valuing highly the kind sentiments contained in your telegram, I should like to express my satisfaction at the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and peoples built on the basis of internationalist solidarity and the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded between us. Our Yemeni people, who take pride in the development of the relations linking them with the Soviet Union, are aware and will continue to be aware of the internationalist solidarity in all its aspects displayed with regard to their country at different stages. I share comradely feelings with you and wish you, personally, good health and happiness. It is my wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries and peoples will be further developed.

[Signed] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

LIGACHEV-LED DELEGATION COMPLETES ANGOLAN VISIT

LD021011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Luanda, 28 April--The CPSU delegation headed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tomskiy Obkom, has completed its visit to the People's Republic of Angola. At the invitation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] Central Committee it participated in the celebrations of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth in the People's Republic of Angola.

The Soviet guests were present at a ceremonial meeting of the Angolan public devoted to the important date and at the opening of an art exhibition entitled "V.I. Lenin's Image in Art". They met with leading production workers of the capital's enterprises and with Luanda MPLA-PT City Committee party activists.

The delegation by received by MPLA-PT Central Committee Secretary A. Van Dunen.

The CPSU delegation's stay in the People's Republic of Angola was new evidence of the growing friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-PT and the two countries' peoples.

SOVIET-NIGERIAN TALKS ON METALLURGICAL COOPERATION END

LD071155 Moscow in Russian 30 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Completed"]

[Text] Talks between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and P. Unongo, Nigerian minister in charge of steel development, have ended in Moscow. They discussed questions of further cooperation in erecting a metallurgical plant. The Nigerian minister visited Leningrad and the Cherepovetskiy Metallurgical Combine.

PRAVDA CARRIES REPORT OF CASTRO MAY-DAY RALLY SPEECH

LD071413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "True to the Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] Havana, 2 May--A magnificent May Day rally here, attended by more than 1 million people, was addressed by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers.

This rally, he said, will go down in the country's history as impressive evidence of the Cuban people's loyalty to their motherland and the cause of revolution. We are gathered here today to show the enemy that he cannot trifle with such a people and that he should not play a dangerous game with such a revolution. It must be demonstrated that this people must not be insulted and that they cannot be threatened with impunity. Maybe the imperialists thought that our revolution had grown weak, but here they can see our true revolution.

F. Castro analyzed in detail the recent events in Cuba. As you know, he said, our party and government are engaged in solving economic questions. We have launched a resolute struggle to enhance production discipline and efficiency and to overcome backwardness. We are solving problems connected with diseases in sugar cane and tobacco plants and with the African swine pest that has "mysteriously" appeared among our hogs.

We are preparing for the second party congress. And these are the matters on which we are focusing our attention.

He then dwelt on the incident at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and the subsequent events, stressing that this situation did not arise by accident. Nor was it accidental that similar events had occurred before at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies. Everyone knows that the imperialists have long wanted to spoil relations between Cuba and Peru and between Cuba and Venezuela.

In recent months the United States has repeatedly incited Cuban citizens to leave the country illegally. Those who seized our vessels and arrived in Flordia on them were given a hero's welcome. Through diplomatic channels and in public utterances we have repeatedly warned the United States of the possible consequences of this policy.

Talking further about the anti-Cuban campaign unleashed by Washington, F. Castro noted that an integral part of it was the decision to hold U.S. military maneuvers with an assault landing at the American military base in Guantanamo, a part of Cuban national territory illegally retained by the United States.

The U.S. administration, he said, continues its anti-Cuban policy which is becoming increasingly aggressive. This course did not appear yesterday. It became quite evident during the work of the sixth conference of nonaligned countries' state and government heads in Havana. It was then that imperialism tried, on the far-fetched pretext of the alleged appearance of "Soviet combat units" on Cuba, to create an international scandal. We do not deny, F. Castro said, that there are Soviet military specialists here, specialists who have been in Cuba for 17 years now. Washington kicked up a fuss about this in order to take advantage of the fuss to create special forces based in Key West. It set up the so-called "quick reaction corps" and launched into other threats against Cuba. Last year the United States carried out maneuvers at the Guanatanamo Base. This year it planned considerably bigger "exercises." And this was another open challenge to Cuba which we could not tolerate. So it was decided to ready our forces.

It must not be forgotten, the Cuban leader continued, that for more than 20 years the United States has been pursuing the criminal policy of blockading Cuba, even prohibiting the sale of medical supplies to it, and it has been sending the latest spy planes to overfly Cuba. There has already been mention here, he continued, of Giron, Escambray, of crimes in Barbados, of plots hatched, of planned attempts on the lives of our leaders and of sudden outbreaks of disease in agriculture. The Peruvian Embassy provocations might be included here.

Today, F. Castro went on, news agencies have reported that the assault landing at Guantanamo is off. Toward evening an official spokesman for the American authorities confirmed that the U.S. military maneuvers at the Guantanamo Base had been called off. If this is true then it is a victory for the Cuban people and international solidarity. If this is true then the Cuban Government will call off the military exercises announced the other day. But the decision to hold a popular demonstration stands. For this demonstration is against maneuvers, against the Guantanamo Base and against spy-plane flights over Cuba. If the United States announces a lifting of the blockade and the return of our territory to us and prohibits spy-plane flights we will call off the demonstration. It must realize that once and for all what Cuba is and it must learn to respect Cuba. The United States has called off the maneuvers but it has not renounced the right to hold them at any other time. There will be a multimillion strong demonstration all over Cuba on Saturday 17 May.

We have achieved a major victory, but this success must not dampen our ardor. We must maintain vigilence. The enemy is still strong and the blockade continues. Moreover, we are already on the threshold of cold war and an arms race. This is why, he stressed, instructions were given to create the new armed territorial militia corps which will include those who can handle a gun, but who are not part of regular armed forces reserve. If the imperialists dare to attack us they must know that they will encounter not only conventional war but also a people's war and that we will defend every inch of our territory. Our revolution is a people's revolution and the enemy must know what to expect.

The danger of U.S. aggression remains, F. Castro said. That is why it is important to demonstrate our people's strength. It can be said that today we all won the battle for the motherland's territorial integrity. In the course of the maneuvers, the United States planned to mine the approaches to Cuba. One of the U.S. presidential candidates even stated that he supported the plan to blockade Cuba from the sea. Of course, it would be difficult today to implement these plans although we must be prepared for this. Therefore we have begun to elaborate a plan of action in the event of a total blockade. They must realize that Cuba will never retreat, the Cuban people will never surrender. It is not our fault that there is no peace in the Caribbean basin. It is the fault of those who are keeping their base at Guantanamo, who are threatening Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. We must struggle to develop cooperation between peoples but we must never bow to imperialism.

Concerning the American-Iranian conflict F. Castro stated: There has been a genuine revolution in Iran and it is our duty to express solidarity with it. If the United States wants to stifle 35 million Iranians with hunger OPEC has the right to decide to halt oil supplies to it. It is a testing time for OPEC, for the nonaligned countries, for the so-called "Third World."

Concerning the situation in El Salvador F. Castro said: The killing of patriots in this country must stop. El Salvador needs the broadest international support aimed at staying the hand of the United States. This is why our forthcoming demonstration will be in support of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada and all Central American countries, all the struggling peoples of the continent.

PROLETERIAN INTERNATIONALISM DISTORTION 'RESOLUTELY OPPOSED'

LD071607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Internationalism Is Our Banner"]

[Text] Tomorrow is the great and joyous May Day holiday. Soviet people celebrate it as the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism, thereby demonstrating their unvarying loyalty to the noble ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

The vivifying ideas of prolaterian internationalism--one of the main principles of Marxism-Leninism--have become a part of Soviet people and have been and remain their proven mighty weapon in the struggle for communism. It was under the banner of internationalism that Great October triumphed and the combined forces of internal and external counterrevolution were routed. It was under this banner that the positions of the world's first socialist state strengthened and the Union of Soviet Socialist republics emerged. It is under this banner that the fairest solution of the nationalities issue has been implemented in our country, a historic new community of people--the Soviet people--has taken shape and a developed socialist society has been built.

The monolithic cohesion and unity of society is socialism's unique asset and our invaluable, invincible strength. The cohesion, unity, friendship and cooperation among the USSR peoples and their fraternal relations with the other socialist countries' peoples and all the world's working class and working people--that is internationalism in action.

Soviet people are rightly proud of these relations and their historic contribution to the struggle of the freedom-loving peoples. They are proud of their international exploit in the Great Patriotic War. The rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism and the Soviet Armed Forces' liberation of many peoples from Nazi enslavement created favorable conditions for the victory of socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries and accelerated world social progress. The world socialist system and the community of socialist states were formed and the potential of the international working class and the national liberation movement increased. All this raised proleterian internationalism to a new qualitative level.

The CPSU bears aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is a militant detachment of the world's army of communists--more than 60 million strong--and it does everything possible to further rally their ranks and enriches them with its historic experience of revolutionary struggle and of building socialism and communism. The CPSU is resolutely opposed to any attempts to distort the nature of proletarian internationalism. "We Soviet communists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses, "regard the defense of proletarian internationalism as the sacred duty of every Marxist-Leninist."

Our party has invariably proceeded and continues to proceed from the vital international interests of socialism and the entire revolutionary movement. [paragraph continues]

Its domestic and foreign policy accords with the innermost aspirations of not only the Soviet people but also the peoples of all countries and continents and is a worthy contribution to present-day revolutionary forces' common struggle for a better future for mankind.

Under the leadership of Lenin's party the Soviet people are successfully resolving their main patriotic and international task--they are building communism. Our motherland's majestic achievements in socioeconomic development reliably serve the cause of social progress. By their inspired creative labor Soviet people contribute to strengthening the might of the whole socialist community and to successfully resolving the planned tasks along with the fraternal countries. The disinterested assistance we offer to liberated countries is also common knowledge.

Our sympathies have always been and always will be with peoples defending their freedom and independence. We are gladdened by the heroic Vietnamese people's victory and the unification of Vietnam, the strengthening of the people's power in Laos and the elimination of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. We celebrate as a considerable step forward in the anti-imperialist movement the liberation from imperialism's fetters of Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique, whose peoples have carried out large-scale social transformation. We send fraternal greetings to the Afghan people, who are defending the April revolution's gains, and wholehearted greetings to the Iranian people, who have overthrown the shah's monarchy, to the people of Zimbabwe, who have won their independence, to the heroic Nicaraguan people and to all freedom-loving Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union makes a crucial contribution to the struggle for lasting peace and the peoples' security and is consistently implementing the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress and further developed by the 25th CPSU Congress. The persistent implementation of this program has been marked by outstanding successes and positive changes in the international arena.

However, the positive shifts taking place in the world are meeting with fierce resistance from imperialist reaction, whose direct accomplice is China's leadership. Reactionary imperialist circles, and especially certain U.S. circles, speculating on events in Afghanistan, are stepping up the implementation of the broad militarist programs outlined previously and are steering a course hostile to the cause of detente, a course of spurring on the arms race which is leading to an increased danger of war.

Resolutely condemning this reactionary, aggressive course, the Soviet people, fully aware of their responsibility for the fate of peace and socialism, are taking the necessary measures to strengthen the motherland's defense capability. Our armed forces servicemen --true patriots and internationalists--are deeply aware of this responsibility.

The Soviet Armed Forces are deeply international in terms of their nature and historical mission. They have repeatedly proved their loyalty to internationalism by heroically defending the socialist homeland and the gains of socialism and communism. They are proving it today by irreproachably discharging their constitutional duty and the responsible obligations entrusted to them within the Warsaw Pact framework. Our defensive alliance of the new type, which will soon be 25 years old, reliably serves the international cuase of defending socialism.

Under the leadership of Lenin's party the Soviet people were the first to blaze the trail to socialism, have built a developed socialist society and are honorably fulfilling the historic mission of pioneer of the new communist era. They display profound solidarity with the working people of all countries and continents. Today the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogan echoes with inspiration round the world:

--Long live proletarian internationalism--the proven and mighty weapon of the international working class!

PAVLOVSKIY INTERVIEWED ON WORLD WAR II ANNIVERSARY

LD071736 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--"The USSR borne the brunt of the Second World War that took the toll of more than twenty million lives of Soviet people", deputy defense minister of the USSR, commander-in-chief of the land forces, Army General Ivan Pavlovskiy told a TASS correspondent in an interview on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory over Hitler Germany.

Ivan Pavlovskiy also pointed to a great contribution of other peoples to the victory over fascism. "Fighting valiantly at one with Soviet people against the common enemy were soldiers of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Albania, and at the final stage of the war, Bulgarian, Romanian and Hungarian troops", he said. "Participants in the resistance movement in France, Italy, Germany and other countries were waging selfless struggle against fascism".

"History also recognizes on its merits the contribution to the victory over German fascism by the peoples of the USA, Britain, France and other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition".

"The defeat of Hitler Germany and militarist Japan", Ivan Pavlovskiy noted, "was a serious blow to imperialism. The general crisis of capitalism deepened further. This gave a strong impetus to the world revolutionary process that was started by the Great October Socialist Revolution, led to the forming of the world socialist system."

"The peoples of the countries of the socialist community", the deputy defense minister said, "under the guidance of the communist and workers' parties achieved in the post-war years great successes in all spheres of the economic, political and spiritual life. The share of the community of the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the world industrial output now makes up about one third. The aggregate volume of their industrial output is almost double that of the Common Market".

"The Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community", Pavlovskiy stressed, "cannot overlook the military preparations and intrigues of the aggressive forces of the United States and its allies". "The Soviet people", he said, "was never sabre-rattling and has no intention of doing so. But let no one take our preacefulness for weakness. The foreign policy course of the land of soviets combines consistent peacefulness with firm rebuff to aggression. The peoples of the Soviet Union, of the socialist community have been enjoying the boon of peace for 35 years, above all, for the reason that the USSR together with its allies has everything necessary to give a resolute and strong rebuff to any encroachment on our country and our allies."

CSA FIGURES CITED ON SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN

LD080852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The sowing campaign has begun throughout our country. In the European USSR it has reached the northernmost regions. Agricultural machine operators in Siberia have also started sowing early crops. Work is already being carried out on late crops in the Kuban and southern Ukraine.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures received today at the editorial office, spring crops have been planted over 37 million hectares, more than one-half of which were covered in the past week. Rates are increasing. Conditions are favorable for the development of shoots in the fields where sowing has been completed.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 7 MAY

LD080337 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

About one-fifth of the area to be sown to spring crops in the RSFSR was sown by 5 May. Sowing is now in progress in the north of Volynskaya and Kirovgradskaya oblasts. (0000 GMT)

Uzbek Ministry of Agriculture experts have concluded after thoroughly examining the cereal sowing that the republic will have a good grain crop this year. Favorable spring weather is promoting the fast ripening of wheat and barley. Harvesting will begin at the end of May. (0100 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast mass sowing of wheat has begun. The oblast intends to sell at least 600,000 tons of wheat to the state this year. In Kazakhstan mass sowing of grain crops has started in Dzhezkazganskaya, Karagandinskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts. (0700 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast farmers have begun sowing spring wheat, which will occupy 1.4 million hectares. The acreage of hard and strong strains sown is being expanded. (0830 GMT)

Sowing on the country's cotton farms basically has come to an end. The plan for sowing thin-fiber strains has been overfulfilled. Work has successfully concluded in the cotton fields of Azerbaijan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan. Sowing is being carried out on the last few hectares in the northernmost area of cotton cultivation--Karakalpak ASSR and Chimkentskaya, Khorezmskaya and Tashauzskaya oblasts. Resowing work is also coming to an end on areas affected by tornadoes and hail. Vigorous cotton shoots have appeared on 2.5 million hectares. In Kazakhstan rice dowing has started in the Syrdarya Valley. For the first time this crop will occupy almost 100,000 hectares here, including land reclaimed in the Kyzylkum Desert. (1100 GMT)

In Volgogradskaya Oblast early grain crop sowing was completed today. (1400 GMT)

COSMOS-1178 LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONS NORMALLY

LD080728 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1178, next in the series, was launched in the USSR on Wednesday. It carries on its board scientific equipment designed for continuing outer space exploration.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--90.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--417, minimum distance--207 kilometers and inclination of the orbit--72.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

POPOV, RYUMIN PERFORM A 'FIRST' IN MANNED SPACEFLIGHTS

LD061216 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Center:

Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin carried out, for the first time in the practice of manned space flights, an operation to pump water from the tanks of the freight ship to containers aboard the orbital station. The operation was carried out with the help of a special system called Rodnik.

The crew of the scientific research complex are practically through with unloading the transport ship Progress-9. They carried the greater part of the newly brought supplies, including food, regenerators of life-sustaining systems and extra equipment and apparatus, to the station Salyut-6. The joint propulsion unit was re-fueled.

To obtain more information for improving methods of regenerating the station's atmosphere, the crew members carried out experiments to study the dynamics of change in the composition of gas environment in the conditions of a closed ecological system.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are making today visual observations and take pictures of individual regions of the USSR and the world ocean. They also dismantle the equipment already used and carry it to the freight ship. Also on the program today is examination of the cosmonauts' cardiac-vascular systems after physical exercises with dosed physical load on the veloergometer.

According to telemetric information the on-board systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-35-Progress-9 are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts feel well.